

REMARKS

Claims 1 - 38 are pending.

Remarks Regarding Examiner's Paragraph Number 1

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Inventor has added the word "conventional" in the description of figures 36 and 37. Inventor does not agree with this requirement nor the requirement of labeling the figures "prior art". However, Inventor has complied with Examiner's request while objecting to this requirement. Inventor has already presented to Examiner a copy of the Certificate of Correction of one parent Patent Number 6,356,724 issued 2-12-02 showing that this Application has priority back to the January 10, 1995 filing. That January 10, 1995 (earliest parent patent) filing became issued patent 6,552,780 which issued 4-22-03 and has a Figure 7 (not labeled as prior art), which is almost identical to Figure 36 of the instant application. The same is true of Inventor's patent 6,925,273 that issued on August 2, 2005 which has a Figure 7. Furthermore, Inventor has a co-pending application S/N 10/336,071 that is a child of the parent patent which also has a Figure 7 that is almost identical to the Figure 36 that Examiner wants labeled as "prior art". This application is currently pending and will issue soon. Inventor has complied with Examiner's request without prejudice to change and re-label Figure 36, however, has clarified how Inventor believes that this label in Figure 36 is not correctly done and reserves all rights that even if it is so labeled, that Figure 36, is not, in fact believed by Inventor to be prior art. Inventor respectfully requests Examiner's reconsideration of Figure 36's label as prior art.

Remarks Regarding Examiner's Paragraph Number 2

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The toner hopper 97 and the opening 99 have been checked and corrected for consistency of use of these terms on page 32 of the previous amendment corresponding to page 25 of this Amendment.

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Terms on page 64 of the previous amendment have been checked and corrected. Figures 38B through 38D have been amended with a replacement sheet including reference numerals 147b, 147c, 150b, a50c, 151b, 151c, 152b, 152c, 153b, 153c, 154b and 154c. Now, the terminology is more clear. Inventor believes that the original numerical representations should have sufficed to describe the masked area, tear region,

kiss-cut region, liner, machine-made kiss-cuts, mask, initial-tear-region, adhesive liner, beginning-of-tear and release liner. They may not all be exactly the same thing but are in the general areas depicted. The masked area is the tear region, the kiss-cut region, the mask, machine-made kiss-cuts, the initial-tear-region where appropriate, the end-of-tear region where appropriate and beginning-of-tear where appropriate. The material is sometimes made of a liner, adhesive liner and release liner to do the masking so as to neutralize the adhesive so that it is easy to initialize the tear of the tear-able material so that the initial tear is controlled. In any event, these terms, some duplicative have been clarified.

Inventor has found and corrected other inconsistencies as well. For example, the reference numeral 551 was not found in the figures and Inventor added it to newly revised Figures 38L and 38M. Also, Figures 3E, 37 and 38S have been amended to change the reference numeral 153 to be changed to reference numeral 1153 and has also been changed in the Specification to avoid duplicating reference numeral 153 for two different things.

Remarks Regarding Examiner's Paragraph Number 3

At first, Inventor had tried to comply with Examiner's request by placing some of the potentially trademarked names in upper case letters in the previous amendment. However, as it turned out, some of the words that Inventor placed in upper case such as polyester, after looking it up in dictionaries are actually NOT trademarked words, and such words were changed back in this amendment to non-all-upper case letters. Inventor is not always certain which words might have a trademark and, like Examiner, intends to give such marks the utmost respect and recognition, when possible. As Inventor discussed this subject with Examiner on Monday, September 19, 2005 by telephone, Inventor asked how to know if there are any missed markings. Examiner suggested that Inventor, for any potential trademarks, include the common name as well as the potential trademark name. For example, LEXAN is a variety of polycarbonate plastic made by GE, thus the common name is polycarbonate. The following words have been checked in the dictionary for possible trademark issues, to be cautious;

Polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, vinyl, acetate, silicone, superglue, LEXAN,

MYLAR, PETG, TEFLON, DELRON, FORMICA, POST-IT, LIQUID STEEL and TIGHTBOND CEMENT. CANON, IBM, HEWLETT-PACKARD and METHUSELAH brand padding powder are discussed below.

Two dictionaries that happened to be in my house were randomly used for checking these. I have no dictionary preference for these two dictionaries necessarily as other dictionaries would also have worked well, however, these were around the house for me to use, so I happened to use them. Both are collegiate dictionaries, so obviously, I have an 11th grade daughter preparing for college. 1. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, eleventh edition, ISBN 0-87779-807-9. 2. The American Heritage College Dictionary, Fourth Edition, ISBN 0-618-45300-8. I have no prejudice for or against these two dictionaries and no prejudice for or against any other dictionaries. I have not necessarily relied upon dictionary definitions of these two dictionaries for the meaning of the words being used throughout this patent nor for the meanings of the words where I have copied the definitions from these dictionaries below. I have merely used these dictionaries for the purpose of checking for trademarks and nothing more. Thus, other than trademark-checking, I have not relied on these dictionary definitions nor have I not relied on them.

Polyester: (Webster) Any of a group of polymers that consist basically of repeated units of an ester and are used esp. in making fibers or plastics; also; a product (as a fiber or fabric) compound of polyester.

Polyethylene: (Webster) a polymer of ethylene; esp any of various partially crystalline lightweight thermoplastics(CH_2CH_2)_x that are resistant to chemicals and moisture, have good insulating properties, and are used esp. in packaging and insulation.

Polypropylene: (Webster) (1935) any of various thermoplastic plastics or fibers that are polymers of propylene.

Vinyl: (Webster) 1. A monovalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}$ derived from ethylene by removal of one hydrogen atom 2. A polymer of vinyl compound or a product (as a resin or a textile fiber) made from such a polymer.

Acetate: (Webster) (1788) 1. A salt or ester of acetic acid. 2. CELLULOSE ACETATE; also ; something (as a textile fiber) made from cellulose acetate. 3. A phonograph recording disk made of an acetate or coated with cellulose acetate.

Silicone: (Webster) (1943) any of various polymeric organic silicon compounds obtained as oils, greases, or plastics and used esp. for water-resistant and heat-resistant lubricants, varnishes, binders and electric insulators.

Note that patent refers to silicone release liners and release paper where adhesive/tape can be removed which are used for protection of adhesive properties of tape/adhesive as well as other uses.

Superglue: (Webster) (1946) a very strong glue; specif.: a glue whose chief ingredient is a cyanoacrylate that becomes adhesive through polymerization rather than evaporation of a solvent.

MYLAR, TEFLON, FORMICA, POST-IT, were all listed in at least one of the two dictionaries as trademarks. LEXAN was not listed in either dictionary, but is known to be a polycarbonate made by GE. CANON, IBM and HEWLETT-PACKARD are each known companies. METHUSELAH brand padding powder is a product made by LASERLAND INC., Inventor's company. LIQUID STEEL and TIGHTBOND CEMENT were not listed in the dictionary but are known products presumed to be trademarks.

PETG, from an internet search stands for Polyethleneterephthalate Glycol and is not a trademark, but is commonly referred to in all uppercase letters, probably because it is initials for the mentioned chemical name.

DELRON was not in either dictionary, however, in an internet search, several sites used the word DELRON with a trademark sign after it, thus indicating that it is a trademarked plastic material. No substitute words are known for Delron.

Below are the dictionary definitions of the following trademarked materials;

LEXAN: no dictionary definition found - it is GE's version of polycarbonate. Thus, the substitute word for LEXAN can be polycarbonate.

MYLAR: (Webster) trademark - used for a polyester film.

MYLAR:(American Heritage) A trademark used for a thin strong polyester film.

Inventor's note: The original recovery blades in the industry were referred to as "MYLARS", because possibly the early recovery blades were made of MYLAR. However, even if a non-MYLAR material is used, many long-time copy technicians still refer to them as MYLARs. From the above definitions, it is not possible to find a common name equivalent to MYLAR. Polyester film can not be used because the material MYLAR is a specific polyester film. Polyester films vary. Thus, MYLAR can have a narrow definition and a broad definition as well as a general slang definition. To narrow

this down to any one definition would take away from the meaning of the invention as MYLAR can be any of a number of materials. Also, the term MYLAR became a slang in the industry, even though it is a trademarked name and I want to have respect for the trademark and at the same time, I want to keep the meaning of the word used in the invention which can have great variation. Inventor knows no substitute common word equivalent to the trademark name MYLAR.

TEFLON: (Webster) trademark - Used for synthetic flourine-containing resins used esp. for molding articles and for nonstick coatings.

TEFLON: (American Heritage) A trademark for a waxy opaque material, polytetraflouroethylene, as a coating on cooking utensils and in industry to prevent sticking.

Inventor's note: Polytetraflouroethylene is often referred to as PTFE. There are many variations of TEFLON. Inventor will place PTFE in parenthesis after the occurrence of the word TEFLON, even though TEFLON has a broader meaning.

FORMICA: (Webster) trademark - used for any of various laminated plastic products used esp. for surface finish.

FORMICA: (American Heritage)A trademark for a variety of laminated plastic sheets of synthetic resin used esp. as a surface on tables and counters.

Inventor knows no substitute common word equivalent to the trademark name FORMICA.

POST-IT: (American Heritage) A trademark for a slip of notepaper with an adhesive edge that allows it to be attached and removed from a document without causing damage.

Inventor knows no substitute common word equivalent to the trademark name POST-IT. Inventor is not re-inventing the POST-IT note but rather using it as an example and I think it is fair to say that when one says POST-IT, most people know what this is and I also think it is fair to say that there is no common term that is the same.

Remarks Regarding Examiner's Paragraph Number 4

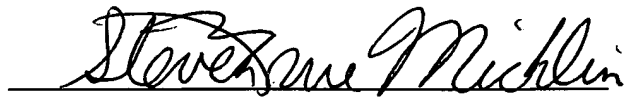
Claim 6 has been amended as requested by Examiner.

Inventor has complied with Examiner to prepare this Application in good condition for allowance.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the claims, as amended, are clearly distinguishable over the prior art and are allowable. Applicant respectfully solicits allowance of these claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Steven Bruce Michlin", is written over a horizontal line.

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